. THE MARCH ON KARS.

A Russian Advance in Three Columns.

PROBABLE STRATEGY.

Isolating the Threatened Turkish Fortresses.

BRINGING UP THE SIEGE TRAIN.

Importance of Securing Control of the Black Sea.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

While mustering on the Danube preparatory to crossing in force into Bulgaria, when a sufficiently large army is assembled for the purpose, the Russians are actually murching forward into Armenia and have already tolt the enemy. The movement has taken place from three points-namely, the fortresses of Alexandropol, Akahiltsikhe and Osurgeti, As the advance from the first named base of operations menaces Kars and Erzeroum, the siege train of the ussian army accompanies the column. The other columns are made up of infantry on the right or coast road toward Batoum, and cavalry on that toward Ar-sahan, a place of some importance situated in a wide valley and on the branch of the river Ichurukson, which drains Lake Cheidir on the frontier. The object of the middle column is quite apparent from its movements. It intends break the communications between Kars and Trebisond and finally between the latter port and Erzeroum, so as to isolate these points entirely from any aid coming from the Black Sea coast. The valley through which this centre column is moving extends southeastward as far as the ridge of hills covering Erzeroum. and through the southern side of which the road between Kars and Erzeroum passes. Thus a successful advance by the Russian cavalry will result in cut-ting the direct communication between the two ortresses and probably render the fall of the first named an easy matter before the attack of the Alexandropol column. Aiready, as was pointed out by the Herald of Sunday, the Russians have approached so close to Kars that the defence of that stronghold may be said to have begun. The distance from Alexandropol is only twenty-five miles. over a comparatively easy country. A fight is, nowever, very probable on the road near the little village of Dschamush and close to the crossing of the River Kara. As it will be a part of the plan of the to delay the Russian advance at every point, and so gain time for their own reinforcements me up, some sharp fighting will take place be fore the Russian batteries are established before Kara But those who imagine that the Turkish successes of 1855 at Kars will be repeated in the present war forget what modern rifled artillery can against the stoutest defences of the town. being the Russian headquarters in the Caucasus, distances will be measured therefrom for the present. Following the main roads these are as fol-From Tillis to Alexandropol, 70 miles; to Akiltsikhe, 55 miles; to Orsurget, 95 miles; Alexandrapol to Kars, 25 miles; Kars to Erzeroum, 85 miles; Erzeroum, to Batoum, 90 miles; Erzeroum to Trebi-sond, 100 miles; Trebisond to Siwa, 200 miles; Siwa to

Turkey claims this advantage at present, and her monitors and other from class are cruising on the coasts of Asia Minor and off the mouths of the abe, rendering the forwarding of supplies by ult for the Russians. There are, howin all algebraic expressions certain unquantities and in that representing ons of the belligerents now, the Russian fact must be set down as z. It is unreasonable to suppose that Russia, having ample time and means to epare for this war, could neglect to secure a powerappearance of Russian gunboats on the Danube, at latz, is a straw which indicates the direction map of to-day, shows the several lines of communication between the Russian and Asiatic ports and along the coasts. The most important to the Russlans at present would be those from Odessa to Sebastopel, Smope and Prebisond, and also those from the Sea of Azof to the two last-named coast towns. Nicolaieff and Taganrog. the first above Cherson and the second in the northsastern corner of the Sea of Azof, are the chief naval depots of Russia, and both are well fortified and lealously guarded from toroign visitors. The following disances on the Black Sea routes will give useful infor mation to the reader;-From Odessa to Sebastopol, tendji, 240, and to Sinope 200 miles; Constantinople Sinope, 350, and to Erzeroum 500 miles: Erzeroum to Taganrog, 500 miles; Erzeroum to Batoum, 80 miles. It will be seen by these especially for the small light draught monitors of both If Sebastopol becomes the base of operations will be entirely on the side of the Russians, for the Turkish ships will burn a great deal of their supply coming from and going to their depots on the sos-pherus and at Varna.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

THE DAY ON BOARD THE SVETLANA. In contrast with the brilliant ceremonies of the day before the day passed quite calmly on board the Russian flagship Svetlana, and the ordinary day's routine of the frigate went on without any interruption. There seems to be no evidence of any immediate departure of the fleet, and if at any moment orders were received

by cable from the Ministry of the Marine in St. Petersburg their departure could hardly take place until some hours after the receipt of despatches. RETURNING THANKS FOR THE HONORS PAID THE CZAR'S

BIRTHDAY At nine o'clock yesterday morning Flag Lieutenant Prince Steherlatoff left the Svetlana in a pulling boat and was rowed down the North River to the United States flagship Minnesota. The flag officer boarded the frigate, and, on the part of Admiral Boutaroff, thanked Captain Johnson for the "dressing" of the American flagship and for the salute fired in honor of the birthday of the Czar. Prince Steberlatoff was then rowed to the royal Spanish trigate Gerona, and there thanked Captain Cayo for the salute fired in the Russian Emperor's honor. Disembarking near the Battery the Russian flag officer proceeded across to Brooklyn to the Navy Yard, where he thanked Commodore Nicholson for the guns with which the Navy Yard joined in the honors paid the imperial natal day. At the o'clock Admiral Boutakoff left his flagship in his gig for the city, retarning on board at two o'clock. P. M. Captain flis Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis went on P. M. the regular trip boat left the flagship for the shore, having on board sub-Lieutenant. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, Lieutenants Lange, Vanderschroeff, Weadikim, Kassin Thesie and other officers. M. Nichislas Shiskin, Russian Minister at Washington, visited Luptan Turtoff on board the corvette Akeold. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine returned to the Svetlana at half-past tour, and came on shore Again at six o'clock and dined in the city. At lour o'clock Admiral Krowa, o'the Imperial Russian Navy, same on board the svetlana to call on Admiral Boutakoff, leaving the ship at six o'clock. Captain the city and returned to his ship in the evening. frigate, and, on the part of Admiral Boutakoff,

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR IN THE COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 26, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I have read your valuable structes from time to time showing the material advantages that are expected to be derived from the European war to the scultural and industrial interests of the country.

but I have seen nothing said about its effects on the cotton interests of the South, in which we of the South would undoubtedly depress cotton to a point where it could not be sold except at ruinous prices to the producer, and that being the case I fail to see anything beneficini in the war for a very large section of our country. The Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia had issued a timely circular in which he urges our people to produce what they require to eat in view of the threatened decline in our great staple. I think other State povernments, as well as the public journals, would do the Southern people agreat service to impress upon them the great advantage of producing plenty to cat this year. Let them curtail, to some extent, cotton planting and put in coru and get together a stock of hogs. The recent very heavy advance in these commodities should namonish them what to expect. Many of the Southern States, Arkansas and Mississippi particularly, can raise corn at great profit when sold at war prices, while no farmer can afford to be in a position to have to buy these necessary articles of corn and meat while raising cotton and selling it at war price. Yours very truly,

BURNING OF THE LEO.

THE CATASTROPHE DEGLARED TO BE THE BE-SULT OF CARELESSWESS-STATEMENTS OF

TWO OF THE RESCUED FIREMEN.

The burning at sea of the steamer Leo on the 13th ult., involving the loss of three passengers—two of them young ladies—the chief engineer and seventeen fremen and sallors, is still tresh in the public mind. According to the statement of Captain Daniels, which was telegraphed to the HERALD immediately upon the rescued being landed at Savannah from a pilot boat, no one could conjecture the cause of the fire. The vessel sailed on the 12th uit from Savannah for Nassau, and on the following morning before daylight, the Captain says, the mate descended to see now the cargo was affected by the pitching caused by the gale in which the vessel was then lying to, and when the was no hint in his statement as to what the cargo consisted of. A STARTILEG STATEMENT,

Felix Shelby and Pierce Power, firemen employed on the steamship, who were among the saved, state that the vessel was burned and the lives of the passengers and crew sacrificed through the wanton carelessness of the Captain and officers. The cargo, they say, con-

Savannah.

AROUT THE BOATH.

These men state that Captain Daniels was mistaken when he declared that there were eight persons in the metallic lifeboat after it was launched. Pierce Power says that he is the man who held the painter of the boat, and tont when it was swept sway from his grasp and lost out of sight in the sea only three men had descended into it. They also state that at the time the boat was launched the vessel was under way, and that in consequence it was impossible to hold on to the lieboat. It would have been comparatively easy, they assort, to have saved the boat had the steamer been stopped in time. stopped in time.

The above statements were sworn to by Power and Sheiby before a notary public yesterday.

STEAM STREET CARS.

THE QUESTION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF STEAM STREET CARS SERIOUSLY ENTERTAINED BY THE HORSE CAR COMPANIES-A NEW PHASE

OF AN OLY Dissillate.

The public is familiar with the objections raised by the Sixth avenue property owners to the construction of the Gibert elevated road. According to these gentlemen, who have, to the best of their ability, performed the task assigned them by the horse car interest, the Sixth avenue was in danger of being, not only irretrievably injured for business purposes, but even for the ordinary passage of vehicles, and the lurid spectacle of a Chicago fire was depicted as a result of the mability of the Fire Department to operate effi cleatly from the same cause. Notwithstanding the property owners along the line of the road and their efforts to tree them from the many evils attending the horse car companies themselves than ever they

the property owners are more seriously threatened by the horse car companies themselves than ever they were by the probability of rapid transit.

STRAM STREET CARS.

Since the introduction of steam applied to surface street railroads in Philadelphia several of the leading companies have seriously contemplated their introduction here, hoping that the very modified form of rapid transit achieved by them would act as sop to the "property" Cerberus and motility the popular demand for olevated railroads. It is evident that the street railroad companies are not lacking in shrewdness, and they in all probability would not object to rapid transit, provided it was fun hished by themselves; but they apparently fail to recognize the lact, as claimed by many, that their facilities are and must ever be, in the nature of the case, totally inadequate. It is interested to the street would involve objections that are questionable as applied to clevated structures but indubtably valid when applied to surface roads.

The officials of the several street railroads are quite reticent when appears to the subject of steam surface roads, but the Superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Railroad, in conversation with a representative of the Harald last evening, had no hesitancy in stating that the road bad been considering the matter, and that for his part he believed that if it could be properly arranged it would be a success. Further than that he would not say, and it is evident that the roads, standing in the peculiar position toward the public they do to-day, will, if possible, fully matter their plans before making their intentions public.

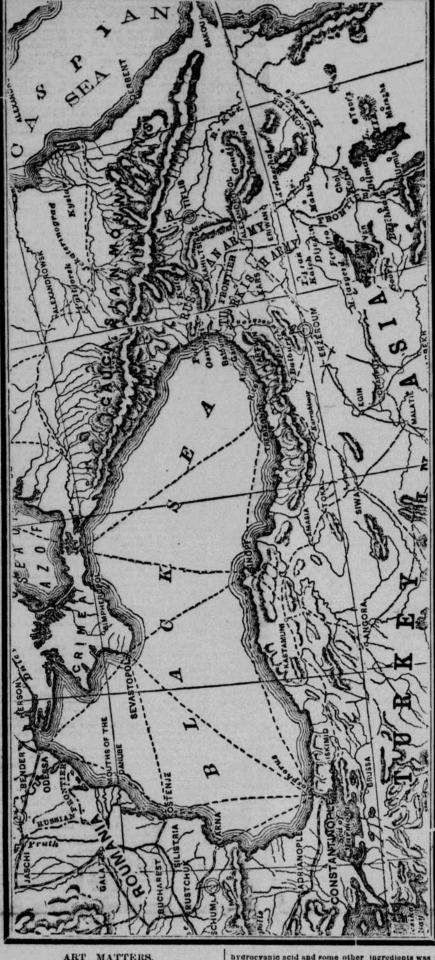
Since Circust Scoussions.

It is urged by some who claim to be in possession of the faces that the car companies, possessed of the nieu, which they have openly proclaimed, that they have an exclusive right to the carriage of persons over the street through which their tracks are laid, propose to put the right into practical operation by enclosing and taking possession of as much of the street them to the streets are to be closed. The friends of the elevated road state that the property owners along the Sixth avenue will find that they have made a most serious mistake in assisting the street railroad in its opposition to rapid transit under the southing idea of a community of interest and the mutual protection of inneed prop-erty. In their desire to escape from a visionary king log, say they, they may be invited to a banquet of king stork, not where they est but where they are eaten.

THE BENCH SHOW.

Rev. J. Cunning Macdona, of West Kirby, Cheshire, England, the colebrated dog fancier and judge in the coming New York beach show, arrived in this city on board the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, on Sunday afternoon and is now staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The reverend gentleman is accompanied by his ten-year-old son, and has brought over his cete brated red Irish setter dog Rover. Although Mr. Macdona is widely known among fanciers through the woncerful improvements he has made in the strain of a great variety of species, his name is principally associated in the minds of the general public with his lamous strain of St. Bernard, it is generally admitted that no breed of dogs attracts so much general attention and admiration as the pure bred St. Bernard. This is accounted for by the romanic history attached to him, and the noble qualities he displays. The lame of Mr. Macdona's St. Bernard kennel is so wide, and the animals are so easily sought after, that persons wishing to procure them are obliged to send their orders in advance. In 1870 Mr. Macdona presented to the Prince of Wales a very fine son of his most famous St. Bernards' Teil and Hospics, and it is said to be a great favorite with the royal children at Sandringham. Mr. Les Rey Z. Colline, of Lancaster, Mass, received a puppy from the reverend gentierman last summer, and the anima now resembles a lion in size and color, measuring at the shoulder, dona is widely known among tanciers through Lancaster, Mass., received a puppy from the reverend genteman last summer, and the anima now resembles a lion in size and color, measuring at the shoulder, 29 isches; length, 75½; girth of chest, 32½; girth of huad, 20½; length of head, 12; girth of fore arm, 9½. The dog which Mr. Alacdona has brought over with him has a most remarkable record, and will doubtless attract much attention.

SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.



ART MATTERS

SALE OF NATHAN MATTHEWS' COLLECTION. The reception which Mr. Natthan Mathews' collection of pictures met with last night at the hands of New York buyers will not encourage Bostonians to seek a market in the Empire City. Without exception the sale was the least successful of the season, and the prices realized were ruinously low. The really valuable pictures found no takers and were one by one withdrawn. The splendid landscape, "Evening," by tion to any gallery, was offered at \$2,000, but even at this ridiculously low figure there was not a single bid. The same fate met a very fine was not kingle old. The same tale met a very fine sample of Diaz's figure painting and Tissot's finest work, "The Evening Promenade." The smaller canvases were more fortunate, but very few even of these realized their market value. The following were the highest prices chitained:—"The Wine Taster." David Col." \$340; "War Stories," Kaufman, \$500; Col." \$340; "War Stories," Kaufman, 500; landscape, Corot, \$300; "Good Sisters," Munsch. \$355; "Roman Camragna," Inness, \$300; "Evening," Achenbach, "\$800; "Good Sisters," Munsch. \$355; "Roman Camragna," Inness, \$300; "Evening," Achenbach, "\$800; "Good Sisters," Munsch. \$355; "Roman Camragna," Inness, \$300; "Evening," Achenbach, "Evening," Achenbach, "Seo; "Evening," Achenbach, "Vibert, \$400; "The Mountebank," Vibert, \$400; "The Mountebank," Vibert, \$300; "Cattle-Itobbe," \$250; "Vintage Fine," Merie, \$600; "The River Side," Daublany, \$275; "The Auction," Strobel, \$460; "The Sweet Waters, Asia," Ziem, \$640; "Landscape with Sheep," Verloeckhoven, \$1,290; "Spring Flowers," Cot, \$1,050; "In the Library," Boutibonne, \$425; "The Hunting Story," Diefienbach, \$390. Gerome's spiendid picture of Dante was offered at \$2,000, out had to be passed over, as was a spiendid pastoral picture by Jacque. Two more sales are announced, but the prospects are far from encouraging, as the collectors have evidently exhausted their surplus lunds in the numerous sales which have taken place during the Season. sample of Diaz's figure painting and Tissot's tines:

T. O. H. B. COLOSSAL GROUP OF RELIGIOUS

M. Ezekiel, the American sculptor of this group which was unveiled in Fairmount Park on Thanksgiv. ing Day as a Centennial offering from the T. O. B. B. to the government and people of America, has been detained from his valuable labors in art for severa months in this country, and is now in our city await-

months in this country, and is now in our city awaiting the part payment for his great work.

The members of the T. O. B. B. and the committee
have drawn the eyes of the civilized world upon them,
whilst their actions toward the sculptor have
called forth time and again a burst of indignation in
the Jewish journals of Philadelphia and New York.
It is to be hoped that this affair will be rectified at the
meeting of the Order which is to be held on Wednesday
night at the Young Men's Holrew Association Rooms.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

A FATAL DRAUGHT.

A GIRL DRINKS A GLASS OF POISON OFFERED HER FOR CLARET.

Some time since Henry Corbit, a butler in the em ploy of Mr. A. T. Rice, of No. 12 East Twenty-pints street, procured from some person holding a similar position a mixture for cleaning silver. He had it put in an old wine bottle and had a diminutive label, or which was inscribed "Poison," placed upon it. This which was inscribed "Poison," placed upon it. This bottle was put in a cupboard with a number of others containing bitters and similar liquids. Yesterday Corbit employed an acquamtance of his named John Leggat, to clean the windows of the house. While he was engaged at this it would seem that he pried about the place, for he succeeded in discovering the bottles in the capboard and helped nimself to the nearest, which, by chance, was the one containing the poison. There was a glass at band and Leggat poured out a goodly draught of what he thought was wine. Gailantry it seems saved John Leggat's life and made another the victim of that fatal potton; for just as he was about to quaff it, a young domestic hanced Rosanna Weisse chanced to pass and he invited her to drink it, saying, "Here is a glass of clared for you, Rosey."

The girl took the glass and zwallowed some of its contents, then stopped and made a wry lace, crying, "How bitter it is!"

At this Leggat raised the glass, and detecting the peculiar odor of the liquid, said, "Oh, I goess it is sour."

As he turned the girl staggered backward and fell to the floor, her hands clenched and her ips sleeked with froth. Leggat hurried down stairs in anarm and summoned some of the gra's associate domestics, who went to her assistance, but finding her senseless and apparently in a fit called in Dr. Kelsey. The latter reached the house less and apparently in a fit called in Dr. Kelsey. The latter reached the house and summoned Coroner Cashman virtued the house and empanelled a jury to examine the body and the scene of the fatal error prior to granting a permit for burial. To-day a post-mortem examination will be held, which, it is post-mortem examination will be held, which, it is a house in the called that the called in the called to be a summoned to be a summoned by a mixture of bottle was put in a cupboard with a num-

LIFE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

WHAT THE POPULAR LIFE COMPANY REPLIES TO THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S EEPORT-A REFEREE APPOINTED.

continue the temporary injunction heretofore granted against the officers of the American Popular Life In surance Company restraining the exercise of the charter and also for the appointment of a receiver, came before Judge Donobue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The truth of the statements of the Superintendent of Insurance, on which the Attorney General based his motion, and which have already appeared in the HERALD, were put in issue by an affidavit made by Thomas S. Lambert, president of the company, and read to the Court by Mr. George Bliss, its counsel. In this affidavit Mr. Lambert says, in substance, that there has been no intentional illegal conduct on the part of the officers of the company; that the report of the intion of the company on the 31st of December last, and not to its present condition, it having greatly improved. The addition of \$135,152 22 to the habilities of the company over what has been stated by its actuary, he says, is wrong. This error arose from the lact that during the past year many of th old policy holders surrendered their policies and took new ones for a greater amount and with different conditions. After such surrender the amount of reserve capital required was less than previously, whereas the superintendent, in estimating the amount of reserve, proceeded on the basis of the old policies. In this way he had increased the reserve fund over the estimate of the actuary to the extent of \$135, 152 22.

proceeded on the basis of the old policies. In this way he had increased the reserve fund over the estimate of the actuary to the extent of \$135, 152, 22.

TWO POINTS OF ESTHATE.

The question to arise out of this state of affairs becomes one of mixed law and fact, as to whether policies which were surrendered for new ones were so "outstanding," within the meaning of the language of the law that what is technically known as the "reserve" should be the reserve of the old policies or of the new. As to the assets rejected by the Saperiatedent the affidavit asys that a \$25,500 ioan is a valid asset, and that other assets of the company rejected by him as being wholly worthless are not worthless. In proof of this latter assertion he alleges that some of them have been paid since the report of the Superintendent was made. The form submitted to them for their report by the Superintendent required them to state matters as they appeared upon their ledger, leaving him to say which items he would admit as assets and which reject, and they stated the facts in their report as they appeared on their ledger. The statement of unpaid losses which the Superintendent alleged was incorrect. Mr. Lambert anys they intended to make correct, and he names in detail what the differences are. As to other allegations in the Superintendent's report, it is charged on the part of the company that they are incorrect; but as they do not concern the present solvency of the company they are not referred to further. It is added that immediately upon the publication of the Superintendent's report the company entered upon a careful examination of its condition down to April 30, all the force of the office being at work upon it now, but that it will take the balance of the week to company asked for a reference to take testimony as to the facts at issue. This the Attorney General du not oppose, and Judge bonohue named William Allen Butler as referee to take testimony as to the facts at issue. This the Attorney General du not oppose, and Judge bonohue

Receiver Rosendale, of the World Mutual Life Insu-

rance Company, has caused the books and papers of the corporation to be removed to Albany, from whence the settlement of its small outstanding affairs will be

the settlement of its small obtaining alaris will be conducted.

The uncertainty at present attending the receiver's office of the Continental has so far embarrassed the concerns of the company as to feave them almost at a stand still. Mr. Grace is doing nothing to increase the expenses of the office, and yesterday out down the cierical force to less than half of its former strength. The Grand Jury at Newark did nothing with New Jersey Mutual affairs yesterday. To-day Mr. G. H. Briakerhoff, the secretary, and Mr. James H. Cannif, the cashier of the company, are summoned to testify, and it is believed that the invostigation will be concluded this week.

ROBBING HIS UNCLE.

Edward McNamara, of No. 14 Baxter street, reported to the police yesterday that his nephew, Edmund McNamara, had stolen from him six one hundred get

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE PAMINE IN SHANTUNG-AN AMERICAN DIP-LOMATIC SQUABBLE-DIVING OPERATION UNITED STATES NAVAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30, 1877. The steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong April 1 and Shanghai April 3, has arrived here and brings the toiowing intelligence :-

The famine continues to desolate the provinces of number of deaths. The Peking government affords no contribute largely. relief, but the local authorities and private individuals

The Postmaster General's report shows a great reduction in the number of letters sent to Europe by the

duction in the number of letters sent to Europe by the English and French mails in consequence of the speed and cheapness of the American service.

The quarrel between United States Minister Seward and Consul General Myers has resulted in the suspension of the latter by the former from office. The Consulate General has been given in temporary charge to Mr. O. B. Bradford. Mr. Myers is about to return to Washington to prefer charges against Minister Seward.

The new Governor of Hong Kong, Hon. Popu Hennessy, is expected here early in May.

Diving operations are to be resumed on the wreck of the Pacifo Mail steamship Japan.

The foreign Ministers in Peking were received at the Tsungit Yamen on February 22, the Chinese New Year, with lestival ceremonies by Prince Kung and numerous high officials. A banquet was given, speeches made and toasts proposed.

Disturbances occurred between the Chinese populace and English officials on the occasion of the opening of the new interior port of Ichang. Bruises were received and a Intile blood was spilt, but no serious injury was done.

done. Great interest is fest at Peking respecting the ques-

tion of the ratification by England of the Wade Cheloo Convention. It is leared the British govern-ment win decline to sanction Wade's diplomatic sur-render to L. Hung Chang on that occasion. General Tso has again engaged in the wholesale slaugitter of defenceless prisoners of all ages, including women, at Manas.

YOKOBANA, April 13, 1877.

The foreign Ministers in the capital are cordially in sympathy with the government.

The United States man-of-war Tennessee arrived at Yokohama, from Hong Kong, April 12.

One thousand houses were destroyed by fire in Tokto,

April 6. Several lives were lost.

Three thousand dollars have been contributed in Yokohama and Tokio to the relief of sufferers from the famine in China.

There is great depression in trade in consequence of internal disorders.

Disbursements on account of the rebellion, for February and March, amounted to \$5,600,000.

The annual Exposition in Kioto, the ancient capital, is now open.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

THE REMAINS OF THE DISTINGUISHED TENNES-SEAN LYING IN STATE-ABRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 30, 1877.

The body of ex-Senator W. G. Brownlow was placed to a silver mounted, satin lined casket on Sunday night, and now lies in the parlor of his residence, where during the day the remains have been visited by large numbers of people of all parties. The appearance is as abough he were sleeping and as very lifelike. On the casket is the inscription.—

Aged TI years, 8 months.

His son, General James P. Brownlow, is expected to arrive in time for the luneral, which takes place on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock. Rev. J. Manier, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which deceased was a member, will officiate, assisted by Rev. Thomas W. Humes, D. D. A public meeting of cutzens will be held at the Board of Trade rooms tomorrow morning to take suitable action on his death. Captain Alexander Allison, an ex-Confederate officer, commanding the O'Conner Zouaves, has tendered the services of his company as an escort on the occasion of the inneral. The flags on the Custom House and Post office buildings and the leading wholesale houses were placed at haif mast to-day, and the courts adjourned as a mark of respect.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER J. D. MARVIN, UNITED STATES

Commander J. D. Marvin, of the United States sloopof-war Alert, shot himself on board his ship, in Yokohama barbor, April 10. No cause for the deed is assigned. He was born in Ohio, October 2, 1839, and was appointed from that State September 25, 1864. Leaving Annapolis in 1800, he was commissioned a master at the breaking out of the war, and served in many engagements. In 1868 he went abroad, and was attached to the flagship Franklin, of the European consider.

MAJOR MICHARI, SCANTAN

Major Michael Scanlan, of the old Massachusetts Ninth regiment and one of the best known military officers in Massachusetts, died at his residence is South Boston yesterday of consumption, at the age of offly years. He served honorably all through the late war and was several times wounded. In his latter years he has been prominently identified with the Massachusetts militie. He was one of the leaders of the first Fenian invasion of Canada, but early discovered the error of the cause and was foremost in origing the deluded men to return to their homes. He was born in

REV. HECTOR BROWNSON.

Rev. Hector Brownson, the oldest Methodist clergyman in the active duties of the ministry in New York State, and for inirty-five years agent of the American Bible Society, died on Sunday at Rhinebock of old age and exhaustion, aged eighty-six years.

MRS. CYRUS P. SMITH.

Mra Lydia I. Smith, aged seventy-two years, wife of the late Cyrus P. Smith, President of the Union Ferry Company, died on Sunday last, at her residence Ferry Company, died on Sunday last, at her residence in Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The death of her husband occurred on the 13th of February, at which time tooy had been married fifty-one years. They settled in Brooklyn in 1827, and soon after joined the First Presbyterian Church of that city. The Juneral services will take place on Wednesday afternoon, from her late residence, and will probably be conducted by Rey. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

JOSEPH BROOKS.

Hon, Joseph Brooks, a republican politician of Arkansas and at present Postmaster at Little Rock, died in that city last evening after a protracted illness.

Mr. Brooks' name became familiar to the country in
1874, owing to the contest for the governorship of the
State, which occurred in that year, and the results of
which in the success of his opponent, Mr. Baxter, terminated republican rule in the State.

General William Wylde, C. B., the senior colone commandant of the Royal Artillery, died at No. 63 Onslow square, South Kensington, London, April 14, in his ninetieth year. General Wylde stood eleventh on the list of general officers, but his first commission bore an earlier date than that of any other general officer in the army. He joined the service on September 8, 1803, and his services are thus described in "Hart's Army List."—"Served in Boliand in 1813 and 1814, and commanded a battery before Antisery and at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. Was attached to the Horse Artillery with the Army of Occupation in France. In April, 1834, succeeded Lord William Russell as Mintary Commissioner at the head-quarters of Dom Pedro's army in Portugal, and continued with them until the Convention of Evora Monte, and subsequently, from November, 1834, to 1840, at the head-quarters of the Spanish army, and in all the general actions during that period, including the raising of the spaces fortes. In Portugal again in 1846, during the civil war, and signed the Convention of Oporto," General Wylde was a Knight of Charles fill, Second Class St. Fernando and Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic. He attained the rank of general on August 24, 1850. in his ninetleth year. General Wylde stood eleventh

MRS. EIGHARD CORDEN. The death of Mrs. Richard Cobden occurred on April

17, at her residence, Dunford, near Midburst, Sussez. She was Catherine Anne, daughter of Mr. Hugh Will She was Catherine Anne, daughter of Mr. Hugh Williams, and granddaughter of Mr. David Williams, of Gellygoch, Montgomeryshire, and married in 1840 the late eminent statesman Richard Cobden, whose widow she was seft by his death just twelve years ago. On her husband's death Mrs. Cobden received letters of condolence and other losens of the respect universally felt for Mr. Cobden from the Emperor of the French, the Belgian Chamber of Commerce, and other great personages and public institutions both at home and abroad. From that time she lived in retirement at Dunlord, and was very unwilling to allow her name to come before the public. She leaves a family of four or five daughters to lament her lose.

The cable announces the death of Baron Sudeley (Charles George Hanbury-Tracy), of Toddington, Giou cester, England Raron Sudeley was a lieutonaut of Montgomeryshire, and was until within a few years a captain in the Grenadier Guards. He was born April 9, 1857, and succeeded his father as their baron of the name on February 19, 1863. Dying without issue, his brother, the Hon. Charles Douglas Richard Hanbury-Tracy, member of Parliament for Montgomery borough, succeeds to the title.

STATE CAPITAL.

General Surprise for New York Liquor Dealers.

THE REMEDIAL CODE LAW.

Morrissey Warring Against the Thieves of 1870.

TIME OF ADJOURNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, April 30, 1877.

Both houses met at eight o'clock this evening. In the Senate Wagstaff's bill to legalize the acts of excise commissioners throughout the State was considered n Committee of the Whole. Senator Starbuck advocated the measure, and in his argument showed that the penalties denounced for unintentional violation of the value of all the real and personal property in the State. Senators Woodin and Cole opposed the bill in its present shape. Sprague offered an amendment to the effect that acts of excise commissioners be declared valid and legal up to, but not beyond, ten days after the passage of this act. Schator Jacobs wanted the bill further amended so as to validate licenses granted up to the time for which they were granted and until they shall expire. Woodin opposed the proposition as legalizing acts clearly-illegal. Other amendments were offered, and the bill was ordered to a third read ing in a shape which protects parties who have takes out licenses up to the 1st of May, 1877, and provides for a refunding of license fees or a proportional amount of the fee paid at that date. As a matter of fact, then, every glass of hquor sold after to-morrow by persons other than hotel or inn keepers will be ille

amount of the fee paid at that date. As a matter of fact, then, every glass of inquor sold after to-morrow by persons other than hotel or lin keepers will be illegally sold.

Wagstaff's bill in relation to the improvement of the Croton Aquestact in the city of New York, which achiorizes the city to pay for lands taken and already used, was ordered to a third reading.

HE REMEDIAL CODE.

The Conference Committee on the Remedial Code of Justice, after numerous and protracted sessions, were unable to agree, and the Assembly committee to reported to the House insist upon its action taken last Priday that the operation of the code amendments be postponed until May 1, 1873. This was carried by a vote of 51 to 23. The effect of this disagreemes is that the remedial code passed by the Legislature last winter, to take effect of May 1, 1877, becomes a law tomorrow morning.

MORKISSEY'S THEMATERNED EXPOSURER.

The report that Senator Morrissey will prove on his examination to-morrow that \$100,000 was expended through the lobby in 1870 to influence legislation, is as difficult to trace to suly reinable authority as the other current report that ex-Senator Chapman, who testined so placisly and middly last week, received \$60,000 in one lump from William M. Tweed. The latter report is backed by the statement that Chapman, being a affector while Senator in order to assist in the passage of the Eric Rulway, resulted his position as director while Senator in order to assist in the passage of the Eric Rulway, resulted his position as director while Senator in order to assist in the passage of the Eric Rulway, resulted his position as director while Senator in order to assist in the passage of the Eric Rulway, resulted his position as director while Senator in order to assist on the passage of the Eric Rulway, resulted his position as director while Senator in order to assist on the results of the Eric Rulway, resulted his position, when results and that it also the results as the position of pecuniary corruption of behalf of thei

mainly tell against republicans, and even if false their falsely cannot be demonstrated during this seasion, however prolonged, in time to prevent an injurious effect on the fall campaign. Many induential democrats are in layer of it, because they want to beat the "Omnibus" and certain other pending bills, which, in their opinion, would tend to decrease their political patronage and power. This commination between Tammany and the old time republican legislative leaders is backed by a powerful pressure from all the great corporations of the State, especially the life insurance, railroad and telegraph interests.

pressure if on the insurance, railroad and telegraph interests.

The enemies of Senator Woodin also histed that his friends would not be adverse to a postponement of further legislative inquiry in the belief that no judical proceedings could damage him in time to deleat his re-election next fail. On the whole I am inclined to think that all these schemes will be defeated. The Legislature this year must face the music on some one of the questions presented, and can't shirk them all. The republicans have both houses and should realize that even the avoidance of the apportionment question will not excuse to their own party such a surrender to monopolists as adjournment this week would imply. Exposure may probably deleat the scheme, but if it be presevered in and passed by the House it will not probably pass the Senate.

MORE INSOLVENT BANKS.

ALHANY, April 30, 1877. Information was laid before the Governor to-day which alleges that an examination of the New York and Erie Bank, of Buffaio, was stopped under very suspicious circumstances, at a time when it owed the State \$119,000. It is alleged that the cashler of an Albany bank had a claim against the New York and Erie Bank and obtained a commission from Mr. E.lis to make an examination of the affairs of the bank, but on calling on the cashier, Mr. Garrison, and informing him ne would like to make an examination that gentieman refused to allow it to be done. The Albany cashier then showed his authority to compel compliance, when his claim was formally paid. He returned to Albany, his commission was destroyed, no examination was made and the State lost \$112,000. It is also alleged that the Mechanics and Traders' Savings Bank of New York was never solvent after Juty, 1874. on calling on the cashier, Mr. Garrison, and informing

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Nonrols, Va., April 30, 1877.

The steamer Dispatch, Commander Fred Rogers, having been thoroughly fitted out for sea, her officers

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1877. Commedere D. McN. Fairfax has been ordered to ommand the naval station at New London, Conn., on May L. Lieutenant Samuel Beiden is detached from duty in charge of the naval station at New London, Cono., and ordered to report to Commodore Fairlas as senior, and to the commandant at that station.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Milton Cogswell, United States Army, retired, has been assigned to duty as deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, vice Major Joseph C. Clark, Jr., re-tired, who has been reneved from that duty at his own request, to take effect May 15.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.

ARREST OF THE WATCHMAN-NINE EILLED AND TEN WOUNDED.

MONTREAL, April 30, 1877. Intense excitoment exists in the city in regard to the negligence of the watchman of the burned Oil Cabinet Company's works. He makes contradictory statements, and is held by the coroner. The latest returns